

NEWS REVIEW OF  
CURRENT EVENTS**Senate Ratifies Naval Limitation Treaty, Chief Fruit of the Conference.**

## OTHER PACTS ARE APPROVED

**Efforts to Save Navy and Army From Dangerous Reductions—Great Coal Strike Begins—Lloyd George's Genoa Policy Before Congress for Approval.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HAVING made their losing fight against the Pacific four-power pact, the obstreperous minority in the senate ceased from troubling last week, and fell into line—all but Senator France of Maryland. The treaty on limitation of navies, chief work of the Washington conference, after an inconsequential debate, was ratified on Wednesday by a vote of 74 to 1. Mr. France defended his lonely negative vote by contending that the United States should continue building the largest navy in the world until all other nations had shown their willingness to abolish war totally. Of the other irreconcilables, Borah explained that he favored the treaty because it was a step toward the goal at which he had been aiming for many years, namely, complete disarmament, and that he believed this agreement was as much as the international conference was able to accomplish. Johnson of California did not disguise his dislike for the pact, especially its Pacific ratification clause, but he voted for ratification on the assurance of the navy general board that the United States would not give up anything that is strategically vital. King of Utah, though accepting the treaty, thought it would have small effect in reducing naval expenditures, predicting that huge sums now would be spent on aircraft and submarines.

Immediately after the vote of ratification the senate took up the treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and restricting the use of submarines in warfare and accepted it unanimously. Before casting his vote Senator Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the military affairs committee, expressed the opinion that in the next war this treaty would not be worth the paper it was written on.

"For my own part," said Senator Wadsworth, "I shall be very much discouraged if the United States army should stop trying to perfect gas masks because of this treaty. We don't dare stop. And the only way we can perfect gas masks is to test them with the kind of gases which we may have to combat. We might as well look the facts in the face."

Before the week closed, the remaining treaties, the nine-power pact relating to China and the one dealing with the Chinese tariff, were put through, and thus the senate completed its part in making the great Washington conference a success. Naturally, and with reason, the Democrats claim a share in this accomplishment, especially asserting that former President Wilson must be given much credit for arousing public opinion in favor of naval limitation. It is evident, however, that the Republicans will make large use of the conference and its results in this year's congressional campaign.

There is every reason to believe that the treaties will be speedily ratified by the other powers party to them. Indeed, not one of them is in a position to afford to hold back from full agreement.

ALTHOUGH the naval treaty places our navy on a level with that of Great Britain, it will in fact be scarcely equal to that of Japan if the naval appropriations subcommittee of the house has its way. That body, under the leadership of Representative Pat Kelley of Michigan, is determined to cut the naval enlisted personnel to 60,000, which is 25,000 less than the number necessary according to the estimates of the department's experts, and which would force out of commission many craft that are positively needed. It is not likely, however, that this crippling program will succeed, because the "big navy" men of the house are prepared to combat it, the majority leaders in the senate declare they will not stand for it, and President Harding probably would veto the appropriation bill if it came up to him in that shape. When the bill is reported to the house this week, according to the plan, Rogers of Massachusetts will offer an amendment placing the minimum strength at 90,000. If this fails, as it likely will, McArthur of Oregon will propose 86,000 as the minimum.

NO LESS than the navy men, the army men are exercised over the tendency toward what they believe to be false and dangerous economy shown by many members of congress. The house passed an army appropriation (Continued on Page Two)

FIRES DIRECTOR  
OF BIG BUREAU**President Dismisses Chief and Division Heads of Engraving Department.**

## "FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE"

**Executive Order Removes Thirty-Two Officials and Names Their Successors—May Prove Biggest Scandal in Government's History.**

Washington, April 3.—What may prove the biggest scandal in the history of the government departments broke here when President Harding by an executive order dismissed from the service James L. Wilmeth, director of the bureau of engraving and printing and the entire executive staff of that bureau, numbering thirty-two in all.

The President's order came at 6:45 p. m., Friday and was followed by the appointment of new officials to fill vacancies.

Director Wilmeth was succeeded by Louis A. Hill. Mr. Hill left the White House with orders immediately to take over the big government engraving plant, with its hundreds of millions of dollars in paper money and government bonds.

The transfer of authority was effected within half an hour after Mr. Hill left the White House. Mr. Wilmeth, the dismissed director, was permitted to take only personal papers from his desk.

**Came as a Surprise.**

The sweeping order of the President came as a dramatic surprise, but it was made only after a thorough investigation on the part of government agents over a period of many months.

Frequent thefts are said to have occurred recently at the bureau and general inefficiency in its conduct for some time is said to have brought forth the executive order.

The appearance in many sections of the country of duplicate government bonds and securities, which are said not to be forgeries, has kept the secret service busy running down those responsible.

While no charges of criminality against the dismissed executives have yet been preferred, it was stated by officials that experts will begin an accounting of every item on the books. Upon the result of this investigation will depend the future action of the government, it was said.

**White House Statement.**

From the White House the following statement was issued regarding the sensational developments:

"The President issued an executive order dismissing a long list of executives in the bureau of engraving and printing, and appointing new officials to the vacancies.

"The order, which was signed at 6:45 p. m., was at once delivered to the new director of the bureau for execution. It became effective from the moment of signature by the President, constituting an instant severance from the service of all officers dismissed. Their successors will be appointed on the recommendation of the new director.

"The director of the bureau, James L. Wilmeth, is among those removed, and Louis A. Hill, heretofore assistant chief of the division of engraving, is named to succeed him.

"The bureau is one of the largest in personnel of the executive service of the government, numbering about six thousand employees. It operates the greatest engraving plant in the world, in which all paper money, bonds, certificates and securities of the government, and postage stamps are made.

**For Good of Service.**

"The President's order simply states the action is taken 'for the good of the service.' The only exceptions to the rule of dismissal are in the cases of persons eligible for retirement for age; these are retired as of this date.

"The order involves changes in the executive heads of every division in the bureau. The action was taken as a preliminary to a complete readjustment of the bureau to peace conditions. The action was taken as the outcome of extended preliminary examination into the conduct of the bureau."

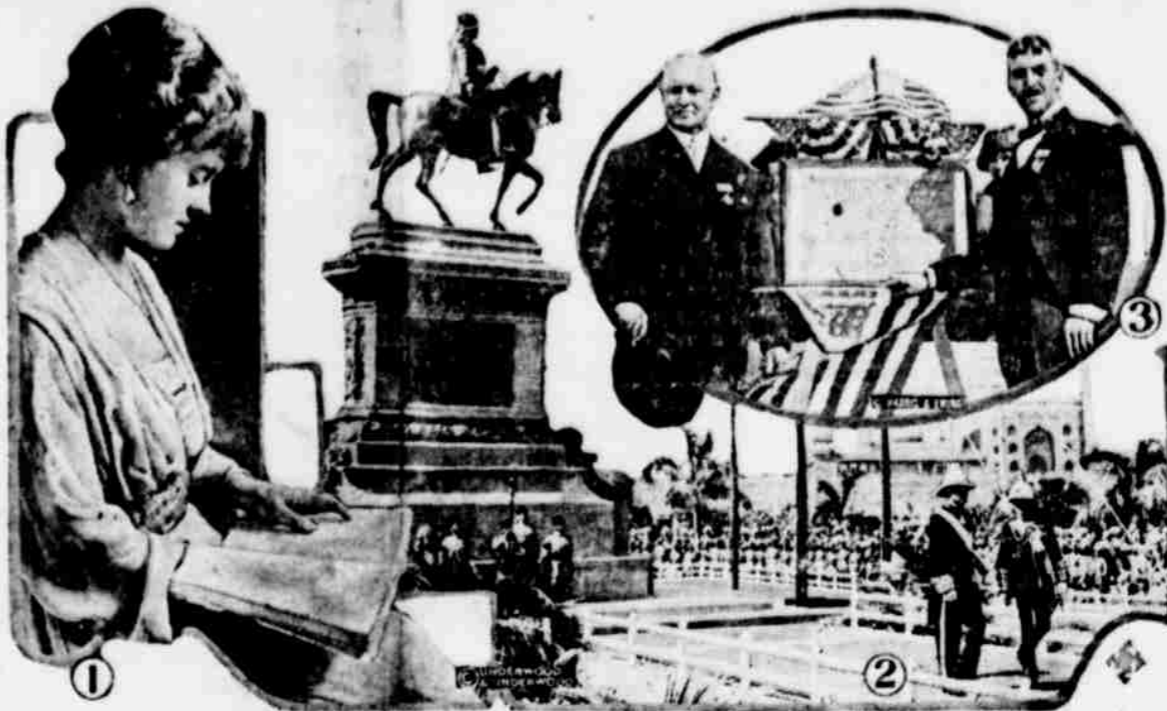
Mr. Wilmeth said that he was "unable to account" for the President's sweeping action.

"It is a complete surprise to me," said Mr. Wilmeth. "I don't think it is fitting for me at this time to make any statement whatever that might be construed as a criticism of the President's action."

The dismissed director has been in the government service for 27 years.

**Hospital Fund Voted**

Washington.—An appropriation of \$17,000,000 to be used in providing additional hospital facilities for war veterans would be authorized by a bill passed by the House without a record vote. The measure is now pending in the Senate.



1—Miss Katherine Thompson of Wilmington, Del., former army nurse, whose engagement to Lieut. Osborn C. Wood, second son of General Leonard Wood, is announced. 2—The Prince of Wales and Viceroy Lord Reading at unveiling of memorial to King Edward VII at Delhi. 3—Rotary International President C. C. McCullough and Secretary of the Navy Denby unveiling the Rotary memorial tablet at tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery.

COLLAPSE OF  
STRIKE IS NEAR**IS DECISION BY HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—MEDIA TION IS EXPECTED****Many Mines May Resume Operation On An Open Shop Basis—Walk Out Will Wear Itself Out Gradually, Is Belief.**

Washington.—Collapse of the coal strike before the end of April is expected by high government officials. The country is prepared to endure a strike for a much longer period, but miners and operators, knowing this, are expected to yield to mediation efforts. Special investigators in coal regions have reported that in certain districts the chances are favorable for early meetings between miners and operators, and in those sections adjustments may be reached and coal mines reopened.

The Government still takes the attitude that the strike will wear itself down gradually, and that, district by district, the miners will confer with the operators, and thus reduce the number of idle mines to a negligible number.

The Department of Justice, like other Government departments, is watching developments in strike regions. Within a short period agents have reported many mines may resume operations on an open shop basis and rely upon the Government to protect workers. Pending the outcome of efforts to effect meetings between both sides, Congress is exhibiting impatience, especially over the methods adopted by certain coal operators.

John L. Lewis, leader of the miners, will appear before the House Labor Committee. He will ask that the Government take over control of the mining industry. Mr. Lewis favors Government action that will establish supervision over the coal industry as is now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads.

President Harding's views upon this question of naming a commission to make an investigation of the coal industry, with particular reference to conditions that have precipitated the present strike, may become known within a few days.

**Business Outlook Good**

Washington.—Acting Director Davis, of the War Finance Corporation, in a statement, noted "marked improvement in the condition of the agricultural industry and a better outlook for business generally" on the basis of April 1 reports from corporation agencies "Live stock producers and farmers generally," the statement said, "are reported to be more confident because of improved market conditions. Bank deposits have increased in many agricultural communities and country banks generally are in a stronger position than they have been for a long time."

**U. S. ENVOY OFF TO BERLIN****Alanson B. Houghton, Newly Appointed Ambassador to Germany, Sails on the Olympic.**

New York, April 3.—Alanson B. Houghton, newly appointed ambassador to Germany, with his wife and two daughters, were passengers aboard the Olympic, sailing for England. Ambassador Houghton will proceed immediately to Berlin to take up his duties. Other passengers were Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Belgium, and a delegation of railroad executives to the international railway congress at Rome.

**BEREA WINS OVER COLBY**

On Saturday evening, April 1, the debating teams of Colby College, Maine, and Berea College met in the College Chapel and debated the proposition, "Resolved, that the principle of the closed shop is justifiable." Colby upholding the negative and Berea the affirmative side of the question. Both sides presented their arguments in such an interesting and forceful manner that it was soon evident that the contest was a very close one. The decision of the judges was two for the affirmative and one for the negative and found hearty support by both sides.

The Berea team, composed of Curtis Huff, Hugh O. Porter and Samuel Hughes, did honor to themselves and their Alma Mater. They are all freshmen, and this was their first appearance on a college debate.

The members of the Colby team showed themselves worthy of the reputation which they have won in their victories over five of the best schools in the country. During their visit here they found and made many friends and admirers. They were worthy opponents and showed excellent sportsmanship.

**THREE STILLS DESTROYED IN BIG HILL SECTION**

Sheriff Elmer Deatherage and his deputies, together with federal officers, made a raid thru the Big Hill section of Madison county last Friday and Saturday and destroyed three stills. No worms were captured, but quantities of mash were poured out. The party consisted of Sheriff Deatherage, Deputies Franklin, Deatherage, Ben Davis, T. J. Robinson, Richard Mobley and three federal officers.

**ESTILL MAN THREATENED BY ENEMIES IN AMBUSH**

Irvine, Ky., April 5.—Uncle John Griffin, of the Barnes Mountain section, is living in constant dread of being shot. His house was bombarded one night and his woods were set on fire, burning up his fences. A still was captured in that vicinity and 'shiners' of the neighborhood are of the opinion that Uncle John reported them and are threatening his life. He sleeps with a shotgun in reach, but the firing is being done from ambush.—Richmond Register.

**Death Mystery Explained**

New York.—The mystery in the death of Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., Bayshore, N. Y., as the result of an accident has been cleared by Joseph Murray, physical director at the Yale Club, a witness, who said he saw the youth fall into the street in the path of a taxicab and municipal bus. Both cars passed over him. The accident occurred in a pouring rain. Murray said he assisted in carrying Mr. Roosevelt into a nearby restaurant, but did not know his identity.

**Austrians Apathetic**

Vienna.—No official recognition of the passing of former Emperor Charles thus far has been given by the Austrian Republic. Neither half-masted flags nor the customary display of flags bunting were to be seen in Vienna. The voluminous obituaries and appreciations of the former Emperor-King which filled the press were colorless, but kindly. They dwelled upon the virtues of Charles as a man, a husband and father, but excused him as a statement, for being well-meaning but an unfortunate ruler.

**LOCAL BOY STAYS AT HOME AND RECEIVES MESSAGES IN DISTANT CITIES**

Lewis Davis, on Center street, has recently installed a Radio outfit and has listened to concerts and lectures from Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Newark, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

**DEPUTY IS WOUNDED IN OWSLEY**

Deputy Sheriff Ed Cox was shot and perhaps fatally wounded while making an arrest in the Fork precinct of Owsley county, Monday, by a man whose name is given to be Whitlow, who escaped after the shooting.

**THREE HOMES DESTROYED IN IRVINE**

On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in Irvine, destroying three homes and seriously damaging another.

There was an approximate loss of \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. The houses destroyed belonged to Lee Witt, J. F. Christopher and Harry Martin. No bodily injuries were sustained.

**THREE STILLS AND WORM TAKEN IN ESTILL**

Ten miles from Irvine in the old Landing neighborhood Chief of Police Sizemore, of Irvine, and four other assistants captured three 60-gallon stills and a large copper worm still. The seven men brought to Irvine were Joe Benton, Grover Benton, Leo Reese, Levi Estes, Jr., Charles Estes and Bud McIntosh. All were placed under \$200 bond each, awaiting trial by grand jury.

**FORMER PAINT LICK GIRL DIES AT ASHEVILLE**

News comes from Asheville, N. C., that Miss Willie S. Williams, aged 19, died April 1. She resided with her parents in Paint Lick until two years ago.

She was a member of the Christian Church and an energetic Sunday-school worker. She has many friends in this vicinity that extend their sympathy to the bereaved parents. Her remains were interred at West Asheville.

**MAN KILLS HIMSELF IN MAYSVILLE**

An unidentified man was found dead at the entrance of the Catholic cemetery, near Maysville, Monday afternoon. He had committed suicide by shooting himself thru the right temple. A pistol was found by his side. He was evidently an office man and was well dressed. The only mark by which he might be identified was on his trousers, which bear the label of a big Cincinnati store.

**BURGLAR GETS LOOT FROM COX & MARCH**

About \$250.00 worth of goods were taken from the store of Cox & March in Richmond early Saturday morning. Passage was gained by tearing off a screen, breaking a pane of glass, and opening the window. About \$250.00 worth of guns, manicure sets, knives, cheap watches, were taken. Blood hounds were procured from Lexington, which struck a trail that led to the old barrel factory, where the dogs lost the trail, but later a man who gave his name as Wm. Coldiron was arrested on the charge. He pleaded not guilty. His trial is set for Friday, April 7.

## World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The death of Charles, former Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has awakened interest in Europe and raised some problems of importance. His exile in the Madeira Islands was shared by his wife, the Empress Zita, but the sentence did not include her and the act was one of voluntary devotion. She is regarded as ambitious and likely to watch every opportunity to advance the interest of her son, Francis Joseph Otto. The ex-emperor died of pneumonia and in his last hours he protested that he died as a sacrifice for his people. It was generally felt that Charles would have made a good ruler in ordinary times but his fortunes were too closely tied up with those of Germany to enable him to show what he might have done. The efforts to regain the throne were largely the work of his ambitious wife.

As the time for the Genoa Conference draws near the interest increases. Perhaps the leading question will be that of Russia. It is believed that Italy and England are favorable to a recognition of the Soviet Regime on conditions. France on the other hand is expected to stand for recognition only when pledges for fulfillment of money obligations are fully made. Russia has borrowed a large amount from France during the war and even before. Lloyd George expects to attend and will hardly venture to favor recognition unless he has approval of the House of Commons. He has asked for a vote of confidence which probably means an endorsement of his purposes at the convention. These frequent requests for votes of confidence are rather a new thing in England. The initiative is generally taken by the House itself and a minister is regarded as holding the confidence until a vote to the contrary is taken.

The U. S. Senate has made rather quick work in the matter of ratifying the treaties. Some important agreements were ratified in as many days. The administration, especially Secretary Hughes, has reason to feel gratified at the result. There is no reason to believe that the treaties will be rejected in any of the countries concerned. It is possible that France may desire a reservation in the agreement on submarines, defining more accurately the term merchant vessel and confining the term to a ship that does not carry guns. England does not need to bring the measures before Parliament unless she desires. It is generally customary in European countries, however, to have important treaties passed on by the representative body of the people. The world will come to realize the importance of these treaties more fully as time passes.

The long-delayed settlement of the Turkish question seems finally to have been reached by the Allies. Turkey remains in possession of Constantinople and a small strip of surrounding country, Adrianople, which commands the approach to the larger city, is given to Greece, with provisions to secure the fair treatment of Turks. In return the city of Smyrna is given to Turkey, with a similar provision to safeguard the Greek inhabitants. A portion of the province of Thrace goes to Turkey and a portion to Greece. Armenia is returned to Turkey with the rest of Asia Minor, but the security of the people is entrusted to the League of Nations with the hope that the land may be a home of refuge for all Armenians. Mesopotamia and Palestine are under the mandate of England and are well under control already.

A turn for the better has taken place in the Irish problem at a time when matters looked rather hopeless. The conference, called in London, has been successful. The province of Ulster was represented and agreements were made which promise better things for the harmony of north and south Ireland. Joint action is to be taken to suppress the riots which have been so costly of life. Ireland begins to see that such disorder gives support to the advocates of union with England, who claim that Ireland is not able to govern herself. This demonstration has been thrust onto Ireland herself and her future depends upon her ability to command (Continued on Page 8)